

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Please **ADD** new claim 37.

1. (Previously Presented) A method of making a reduced intensity hurricane, comprising:

positioning a plurality of submersibles in a hurricane interception area, the hurricane interception area describing an area of ocean through which at least a portion of the hurricane's central core will pass;

maneuvering the plurality of submersibles to a depth;

maintaining the plurality of submersibles in the hurricane interception area at the depth for a period of time; and

releasing a gas from the plurality of submersibles after the plurality of submersibles have entered the hurricane interception area, the gas being released during the period of time, the gas forming bubbles which rise in a plume toward a surface of the ocean, the plume entraining water from at least the-depth and upwelling the entrained water toward the surface of the ocean to cool the surface of the ocean, the cooled surface reducing the intensity of the hurricane whose portion of central core passes through the hurricane interception area.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the depth is greater than the depth of a thermocline below the surface of the ocean in the hurricane interception area.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the-period of time is in the range of about 3 to about 24 hours.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the entrained water is upwelled at a rate, such that the total amount of upwelled water achieves a sea surface temperature reduction.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein a required cross track dimension of the interception area is substantially one half of the diameter of the hurricane's central core.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of releasing occurs after the hurricane's intensification phase has ceased.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the bubbles are formed at a diameter and rise from a release surface of a cross-sectional area.

8. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing the intensity of a hurricane, comprising:

staging a plurality of mobile submersibles in an interception area around a forecast hurricane position, the plurality of mobile submersibles distributed across a first distribution area comparable to a mean position forecast error of the forecast hurricane position;

reducing, in accordance with a reduced mean position forecast error as the hurricane approaches the plurality of mobile submersibles, the first distribution area of the plurality of mobile submersibles to a second distribution area; and

generating, after the step of reducing, at least one bubble plume from at least one of the plurality of mobile submersibles, the at least one bubble plume upwelling water from a depth to a surface of the ocean, the upwelled water cooling the surface of the ocean, the cooled ocean surface reducing the intensity of the hurricane.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the second distribution area is an area between about 30% to about 100% of the size of the hurricane's central core.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the depth is greater than the depth of a thermocline below the surface of the ocean in the predetermined area.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the bubble plume comprises bubbles formed at a diameter and rising from a release surface of a cross-sectional area.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, wherein the upwelled water is upwelled at a rate, such that the total amount of upwelled water achieves a sea surface temperature reduction.

13. (Original) The method of claim 8, wherein the step of generating occurs after the hurricane's intensification phase has ceased.

14. (Previously Presented) A method of reducing the intensity of a hurricane, comprising:

positioning a plurality of submersibles below an ocean's surface in an area of the ocean above which at least a portion of the hurricane's central core will pass, the ocean's surface having a sea surface temperature;

generating at least one bubble plume from the plurality of submersibles; and
upwelling water by action of the at least one bubble plume, wherein the water is upwelled at a rate such that the total amount of upwelled water achieves a sea surface temperature reduction at the conclusion of a period of time.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the plurality of submersibles are positioned below the ocean's surface at a depth greater than the depth of a thermocline.

16. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the portion of the hurricane's central core is between about 30% to about 100% of the size of the hurricane's central core.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the period of time is in the range of about 3 to about 24 hours.

18-32 (Cancelled).

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the submersibles are stationary submersibles.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the submersibles are mobile submersibles.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the submersibles are stationary submersibles.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the submersibles are mobile submersibles.

37. (New) A submersible that transports a liquid gas, wherein said submersible is mobile, wherein said liquid gas transforms into a non-liquid gas, and wherein said non-liquid gas upwells cold ocean water.